(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) s nearly every eye was upon his face. etary Cortelyou's face showed a look concern which did not leave it during the march to the hall. The President, how-ever, rose as he entered the carriage, lifted is hat and acknowledged the cheers, con-

The carriages were promptly filled and amand given to "Forward, march, by Captain Anderson, marshal of the escort. The escort, which made no pretenbattalion of mounted police, commanded by Captain Hyland, a battalion of the second Regiment, Indiana National Guard, manded by Maj. Henri T. Conde, which included all the local companies, dismounted platoon of the Indianapolis Light Artillery, in the order named. The band, which was that of the Twentyseventh Battery (I. L. A.), was imme liately behind the mounted police. Immediately about the President's carriage was unted platoon of eighteen members of the light artillery, carrying cavalry carbines and holsters. They represented weapon was loaded. The battery detail was commanded by Capt. Harry A. Calon ,and the dismounted platoon by Lieut.

RECOGNIZED A COMRADE. Four mounted police rode at the wheels of the President's carriage. They were Patrolmen Leet, Milam, Klefer and Kitzmiller. As the procession started away the President turned toward Kiefer, and, looking squarely at him, lifted his hand and smiled. Klefer, who has seen years of regular army service, did not show the confusion that seized him. He still did not heed the President when he said "come here." Kiefer thought the words addressed to someone else, and he looked neither to the right nor

The President laughed and said: "You! mean you!" Kiefer could no longer doubt that the President meant him, and, riding close to the carriage, saluted with his whip. The President leaned out of the carriage and said:

"Yes, sir," said Kiefer. "With the Twenty-first Infantry?"

"Yes, sir."
The President turned to Governor Durbin and said he was pleased to again meet comrades he had met in Cuba. "I am glad to see you," he said to Klefer.
"I thank you, sir," said Klefer, and re-The incident was known only to the oc-

cupants of the carriage for a time. Henry Kiefer is thirty-four years old, and has served altogether about eight years in the regular army. He became a member the Spanish war, and served in the uban campaign. Later he went with the regiment to the Philippines. He was disrged as a sergeant. Kiefer says he has recollection of having met President ocseveit in the Cuban campaign, but, as e was often an orderly, he may have been brown in contact with him. Klefer is a horough soldier and not a very communicative person. His service here in the police department is noted as well disciplined. Acting as an orderly he might have been observed by the President in the Cuban mpaign without knowing it. PARADE MARCHED RAPIDLY.

After the parade left the train it marched rapidly and without a halt to Tomlinson Hall. It marched in Washington street to Meridian street, then north to Monument place and around the west half of the place to Market street, thence east to the hall. Throughout the entire distance the utmost precision marked everything and no disturbance was reported. The carriage in which President Roosevelt rode was driven by James Robinson. Robinson been a carriage driver here for many years and drove President McKinley when ie last visited this city. Horace F. Wood selected him again because on that occasion he was complimented by President McKinley for his careful work. President McKinnd said: "Driver, I want to thank you inspiring me with a feeling of safety this day, for I do not always feel safe." "And I want to thank you, too," said Mrs. McKinley.

There were many applications to Mr. Vood by persons who wanted the distinc-ion and honor of driving the carriage, which was drawn by a well-matched team of sorrel geldings, but Mr. Wood would consider no one except Robinson. All along the line the sidewalks were backed with people. In the windows

were assembled. Over those standing behind the and from the windows there a constant fluttering. Handkerchiefs and flags united to make this effect spectacular. There was constant cheering, t there seemed to be a suppressed interest in the crowd. It was not demonstrative in a large way. The cheers were mingled with glad shouts of "That's Teddy, our eddy." There was an element of comlete respect at all times, the spectators the Nation's executive.

The President rode with his hat in his right hand. Several times he rose and cknowledged the cheers and shouts of welme. At East street a crowd of students ad taken a position and greeted him with heir college yell. He turned and waved his at in response and turned to look after the carriage as the yell ended.

When the Stevenson building was passed presented an unusual scene of animation. In Monument place the people were massed army and navy is on deck then it is time around the east half, evidently under the impression that the parade turned that way. The crowd was smaller on the west side, around which it passed, but English's was filled at ever window and the street packed at the intersection of Meridian treet and the Columbia Club, As the parade passed the club building six soldiers o were in the balcony saluted and the President returned it. The march from the

what had been witnessed elsewhere, ex-

cept that the street was narrower and the

ele seemed far greater in number. Roosevelt was protected throughout his entire stay by secret-sevice men. They were attired in the customary formal dress clothing and high hats of the others and were not distinguishable. One rede on the box with Driver Robinson. wo others rode in the second carriage. occupied the rear seat and sat with heir arms resting on the carriage doors, which were ajar, and one foot on the cartage step. While these men were known o many of the local officials there were a number of others who were not. They numed about eight and were in pairs. They made no effort to secure any conspicuous saition and were only known by their constant reappearance along the route. At liscn Hall four of them were near the entrance when the presidential party was expected to leave. Indianapolis police ordered them away and they moved. They managed, however, to scatter in the fore part of the crowd.

After the President spoke at Tomlinson Hall he was conveyed in the same manner north in Delaware street to Ohio street, thence west to Meridian street and thence south to the Columbia Club. In front of the Columbia Club the escort dressed in a ble column facing the club and presented arms as the President's carriage ed at the ladies' entrance and he quickdisappeared in the doorway. The streets long this route were packed as they had en elsewhere and after the procession passed the people followed it into Monument place, where the scene soon became a

solid mass of humanity. TOMLINSON HALL MEETING.

A Great Throng Welcomes the President, Who Makes a Speech.

To six thousand people tense with exectation in Tomlinson Hall, the first at 11:45 yesterday morning the news of the President's arrival in the city. The murmurs of conversation and the shuffling of many feet rolled away into silence, and the first glimpse of the the President's salute, and the audience streets outside, where many thousands more had stood for hours in their places | a few feet of the President. The members of came bursts of cheering minutes before the head of the procession in which the President rode came in sight. Swedenborgian Church, per service and while this service and while the seating was before the head of the procession in which the President rode came in sight. Swedenborgian Church, per service ident arrived at the club thousands of peosetic ident arrived at the club thousands of peoset in the pie had gathered, good-natured and paservice. The body will be taken.

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Windows everywhere were full of eager citement when rumors flew that the parade was moving. For the most part there was quiet and absolutely no disorder. The vast crowds had entered into the spirit of the reception of the President of the United States, and people comported them-selves with dignity and consideration for

of the hall began to groan under the weight of the ceaseless stream of people that hastened to their seats there to wait in patience what to many was the event of a lifetime. In the forefront of the crowds were bent veterans of the civil war, not a few tottering feebly to their seats, but all smiling and enthusiastic in the pleasure of assisting in the reception of the man who leads in peace and who led the firing line in time of war. They were joyful, these old soldiers, and prepared to hurrah as heartily for the young commander as they ever shouted for the generals of the old days. They sat in their seats and talked about him among themselves, discussed what kind of a man he is, compared him to heroes they had long sworn by, and predicted with imperative argument that he would be a great President. They forgave his youth in the glory of his deeds and sagely recalled the time when they had discerned him as a colossal figure just topping the horizon.

HIS COMRADES IN ARMS. Among them and behind them were the At the sides of the President's carriage | young soldiers, the comrades in arms of was a special escort of Spanish-American | the President, many of them dressed in their uniforms of khaki or gold-corded army blue. By him they had sworn, for to them he is the beau ideal of the gallant soldier and the cavalier. Few of them had ever heard him speak, not many had seen him, and all awaited him with a repressed enthusiasm that struggled for utterance. The old men looked at the young men, and their glance was cordial and free from the suggestion of jealousy; the President was the bond between. Behind these and up in the galleries, were the privates of the President's army of good American citizens, men and women who have come to know that his almost pedagogic words of advice are backed by a civic life of irreproachable standard. These plain citizens, while giving Theodore Roosevelt the full meed of his glory as a brilliant soldier, took most pride in his leadership of a nation at peace; in his bloodless victories for justice at home and freedom abroad. They admired the sol-dier and follow the man. Making up these three general classes of people who composed the audience were men and women from the city and country. Dozens of towns in central Indiana sent citizens to pay respect to the President. Ten Tomlinson Halls would not have held the people that would have liked to enter. On the floor of the auditorium were

galleries were women, fluttering handkerchiefs, and filling the air with the electricity of their enthusiasm. The tout ensemble was an effective massing of black and white, with occasional flower-like touches of the Twenty-first Infantry at the opening of color. Nine-tenths of the women in the galleries had apparently been inspired to wear white shirtwaists. Seated close together as they were, they formed a band of white twenty feet broad that ran around Tomlinson Hall with the ends of the band touching the roof at the stage. The floor beneath was dark with the somber garments of the men, which threw into more pronounced relief the light clothes of the

artistic touch that relieved the danger of severity. High over the front of the stage, just beneath the roof, a gigantic American eagle spread his golden wings above a banner of welcome. At each side, flowing to the stage, were great banners of the old red, white and blue. Around the sides of the gallery inclosures festoons of flags were placed. At the south end of the hall, over the heads of the people, was hung a portait of President Roosevelt that was so inconceivably bad as to be almost unrecognizable. The decorations were simple and arranged with some approach to artistic effect. These in the moments of the strained waiting the people admired and discussed, the entrance now and then of a personage in military or civic life causing them to turn their attention and

HOBSON'S APPEARANCE. It was just 11:49 o'clock when Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson, the man who was kissed from sea to sea and back again on the strength of having sunk a collier in the neck of Santiago harbor, quietly climbed the steps leading to the back of the stage and made his way on the arm of W. C. Liller, late adjutant general of the Spanish-American War Veterans, to a seat in the front of the stage. For a few minutes the audience was slow to catch the fact of Hobson's arrival. Finally some one exclaimed to his neighbor in the joy of a great discovery, "Why, there's Hobson." The women in the galleries heard the exclamation and leaned forward in excited fluttering. Their faces became wreathed in smiles, and one woman leaned to another close to the stage and whispered audibly, "Oh, just isn't he a dear!" Feminine eyes, blue, gray, brown, hazel and of every bent soft glances on the naval constructor whose claim to fame singularly enough is based on an act of destruction. Hobson at first was quite unconscious of the batteries of admiration directed at him and continued his conversation with a friend. Then the men of the audience began to take some interest in him and there were calls of "Hobson! Hobson! Hobson!" from all over the hall. The popping cries coalesced into a roar of demand for his appearance, and the captain rose slowly. "I really thank you," he said with his eyes wandering to every part of the hall. "for the honor you have paid me in calling for me. I think, however, that I am in much the same position as the late George Prentice was on one occasion when he was called upon for a speech just before the appearance of Henry Clay. 'When the eagle soars,' said Prentice, 'then bats had better seek their holes!' I myself think that when the commander-in-chief of the

for the lieutenants and captains to go below WELL-KNOWN MEN. The captain's modest response called forth louder cheers than before. The stage was slowly filling up all the while with well-known men of Indianapolis and the State. Benjamin Starr, of Richmond, commander of the G. A. R., Department of monument to the hall was a repetition of Indiana, was seated next to Judge McMaster, of the Superior Court. Judge Vinson Carter, Judge Leathers and Judge Allen were seated near by. State Treasurer Levy, Daniel Storms, General Foster, Judge Stubbs, General Carnahan and others had come in and had found places. Later still, when the reception committee that met the President arrived, and the stage was filled to the limit of its capacity, it held the most distinguished group of Indiana citizens and visitors that it ever held in all probablity in its history. There were men there leaders in every walk of life, captains of industry, United States senators, distinguished generals, renowned men of affairs. When the President walked rapidly to the front of the stage he passed through a lane formed by the parting of men who have helped to make Indiana a leading commonwealth of the Nation. At 12:21 the carriage of the President stopped at the Delaware-street entrance of Tomlinson Hall. He was assisted in alighting by Col. John T. Barnett, by Colonel Coryell, by the Governor and the mayor. In an instant cordons of police and secretservice men were massed around the walk to the door and made impossible an untoward occurrence. As the President stepped briskly toward the stairs his personal bodyguard, Secret Service Officer Taylor, who has taken the place of the unfortunate Craig, walked in front of him with an apparently careless but keen eye for all possibilities. The Governor and the mayor and Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge were close behind, preceding the members of the reception committee. On account of the crowd on the stage the audience was not aware of the appearance of | chance to go out of the country as by the the President until he was ready to step | man who went to Cuba, to Porto Rico or

MUSKETRY OF HANDCLAPPING. At that moment Colonel Coryell, commander-in-chief of the Spanish-American War Veterans, stepped to the front of the stage and raised his hand. "Everybody up!" he shouted; "up to receive the President of the United States." As Mr. Roosevelt came forward the musketry of handclapping broke into the cannonading of tremendous cheers, and for three minutes the great hall roared and rumbled with the demonstrations of the citizens for their chief. The President took his seat to the left of the speaker's stand. Col. Russell B. Harrison and Mayor Bookwalter sat immediately behind him. Senator Fairbanks, Senator Beveridge and Governor Durbin were at the left of the stand within the reception committee and of the Presi-

preparing to make the first introductory remarks there came from the street out-"Teddy! Teddy! Rah! Rah!" There was laughter in the hall, and the President allowed a smile to move the corners of his

As he sat facing the audience it became instantly evident that he was a man who bore every evidence of being weary and some indications of illness. His face was pale and lacked color. His eyes behind the heavy lenses of his glasses lacked luster, but passed over the crowd with quick, appreciative glances. Those near him commented quietly on his appearance, and many remarked that he must have been wearied by his long tour of speech making and city visiting. Secretary Cortelyou sat near him, hardly removing his eyes from the face of the chief executive.

Adjutant General Ward, of the State militia, laid a great bouquet of American Beauty roses on the speaker's stand, and General Corvell introduced Governor Dur-"It affords me great pleasure," said General Coryell, "to say to you that we have as the guest of honor this day our ex-assistant secretary of the navy, colonel of the Rough Riders, ex-Governor of New York, Vice President and beloved comrade in arms, the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States." He then presented Governor Winfield T. Durbin to the assemblage.

WELCOMED TO THE CITY. "Indiana," said the Governor, in his characteristically concise manner, "needs honor-Theodore Roosevelt. I have the great pleasure and honor to welcome him in the name of the State I represent." Governor Durbin gave way to Mayor

Bookwalter, whose speech of welcome on behalf of the city was a model of introductory style. He said: "The people Indianapolis, as if with great heart, join in extending to our distinguished guest a warm greeting and a most cordial welcome. We welcome him and greet him, not only as President of our great common country, not only as chief executive of this land of universal freedom and equality, but we welcome him because he stands to-day before the whole world as the best type of American citireer have always been an inspiration to his countrymen. In no perfunctory manner, but with a deep appreciation of the pleasant duty imposed upon me as the representative of the people of this city, the city which delighted to honor Benjamin Harrison, who well characterized it as 'No mean city,' I welcome Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States."

Senator Albert J. Beveridge, when he arose to formally present the President to the audience, was greeted with a salvo of applause only less tremendous than that which met the President. The senator, awaiting the subsiding of the applause, said: "Gentlemen of the Spanish-American War Veterans, I thank you for the honor you have done me in asking me to present to you your distinguished guest and comrade, and your friend and the friend of every one, regardless of party or creed, who wishes to work for our common country's upbuilding. Ladies and gentlemen, the President." The President was on his feet at once

and stepped to the edge of the stage.

Again and again the deafening cheers

shook the walls of the building and spent themselves in the emptiness of the roof. A pretty sight followed. The ladies in the galleries by a happy inspiration took out their handkerchiefs and waved them in the air. The galleries were masses of white waves running in billows around the hall. On the floor of the hall men were on their feet waving their hats and cheering, wild with enthusiasm that knew no party or politcal faith, only admiration, love and respect for a true man and the President of the Nation. For fully five minutes the demonstration lasted, while the President bowed and smiled. He raised his hand and the turbulence of sound died away to noth-

SPOKE FORTY MINUTES. The President spoke for forty minutes.

At times he enunciated with great deliberation; at others, when approaching the climax of an idea, his words came like discharges of rapid-fire guns. Before him were two stands of arms, Krag-Jorgenson rifles of the regular army, muzzles upward, butts together on the floor. Although in strict civilian attire with black frock coat and striped trousers, the black four-intails of dress which his portraits have made familiar, the presence of the wicked looking rifles seemed particularly fitting and appropriate. Behind his convention of dress and manner, under the surface of his words, was always to the minds of his auof a character that insists on doing things rather than talking about them. In their way the guns stood for much of the same sort of thing the President stands for. In speaking he now and then rested his hands on their black muzzles, and his fingers closed over the barrels with the certainty Not more than one paragraph at a time

did the President speak without the interruption of cheering. Here are some of the expressions of the speech that called forth unusual applause: "I believe in the Monroe doctrine with all my heart." "The militia should have better guns; it would be a cruel shame to send men with inferior guns out against a formidable foe armed with modern weapons.' "Words should be backed by deeds, or the words should be omitted.'

"No danger to the peace of the country lies in a big army. The only thing I am afraid of is that they might forget what you have done." "The navy is the surest guarantee of peace the country can have. speak for peace and not for war when I praise the deeds you did and ask that we keep the navy up to the proper

point of efficiency." "A man can be a good citizen in private

These and many other sentiments, entirely characteristic of the man, were cheered and cheered again by the audience. When the President, in speaking of the need for bettering the navy, alluded to the time in the administration of General Harrison, when the country was involved in trouble with Chile, the President said: "One of the men who escorted me from

he station was your own Admiral Brown. I remember very well that it was my very great pleasure to give him all the backing in my power when in the presidency of late Benjamin Harrison there was trouble on the Chilean seas.' The allusion to his own services in the Navy Department and to Admiral Brown called forth another round of applause.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

His Forceful Utterances to the Veter-

ans of Two Wars. Following is the text of the President's

"Mr. Chairman and you, the Representatives of Indiana-I thank you for your greeting, and, oh, my comrades and friends, my fellow-Americans, I cannot tell you how glad I am to be with you. And I am sure that you, my own comrades, won't grudge my saying that there is just one body of men whose greetings I appreciate, if possible, even more than yours, and that is the greeting of the men of the great war. Ours wasn't a great war, because it didn't have to be. We were perfectly willing to make it just as big as it was necessary. As the thing turned out, we feel that our chief claim for comradeship with you, the veterans of the great war, is that at least we hope we showed the spirit that you would

like to have us show. "When a man takes his oath of muster he does then all that the patriot can do: he has then done his duty. After that it is largely a matter of chance whether he gets the opportunity to win glory, and just exactly as much was done by the man who was mustered in who never had a

to the Philippines. The man who was mustered in deserves the credit, and if he was able to have opportunity to do a little more afterward that was his good luck, but the credit attaches to the duty, and the duty was when he was mustered in and faithfully did whatever he was required to do. We suffered from what you didn't. There wasn't enough war to go round with us. There were times when it looked as if you had a little too much; but you had the right stuff in you,

so it was not too much. "Now, gentlemen, besides greeting you and congratulating you and thanking our friends, the men and women of Indiana. for having come here with us. I want to draw just one lesson from our experiences -I think I want to draw two lessons, but one first. I wish to lay particular stress on the need of preparedness. Modern war of a serious kind is determined quite as much by what the antagonists have done in ad-

vance of the outbreak as by what they do afterward. "Modern conditions have brought all parts

on one side and Asia on the other than it was in the days of sailing ships.

MUST COUNT THE COST. "Moreover, a nation which begins to play a great part in the world must count the tent to accept humiliation. As a result of the Spanish war we took a world position, which has never hitherto been ours.

"We now have before us a destiny which must be one of great failure or great success. We cannot play a small part in the world, no matter how much we might wish to. We shall be obliged, willingly or unwillingly, to play a large part. All that we can determine is whether we will play that

"People cannot make the crisis. What they have to do is face it when made. You cannot, by flinching from a great opportunity, destroy it; you won't make it nonexistent. You merely answer it badly. In 1861 there were plenty of people who cried, "Peace, peace," when there was no peace. In '61 there were plenty of people who spent their time in bemoaning the fact that the catastrophe had come, but thanks to the Giver of Good, we had men who had iron in their blood; who, instead of mourning that the crisis had come, faced the crisis

and wrested victory from it. "You could not help the war in 1861. The war had come. You could only decide whether it was to be a victory or defeat. And I ask merely that we learn aright the lesson that you wrought with your blood, that you wrought with every exertion of valor and courage that there was in you to make.

'We are a great world power. We can not, if we would, help ourselves from being a great world power. All we can decide is whether we will play our part well

"Owing to our position we do not need a large regular army. Two or three years ago you remember how it was prophesied certain perhaps not altogether serious alarmists that it was the intention of those in power continually to increase the size of our regular army until it should become a menace to our people at home. "How comic the prophecy now seems.

a matter of fact, at the present time advantage has been taken of the Philippine peace to reduce the army to but little more than two-thirds of the number allowed by Our army is small, but the individual units composing it we believe to be not inferior to the best of those of any foreign nation. And it is our purpose, beginning with the present year, to institute a series of maneuvers which shall offer some opportunity for training our officers to handle their men in masses.

"We were told that the large standing army, and especially you that had come back from the Philippines, would be Jannissaries and a menance to our liberties. But, my dear sirs, all I am afraid about the people is that they forget what you did, that is all.

"I don't have to say, when speaking to an audience like this, that I stand by the regular army, and am proud of them. Every good American is proud of them. and those that fought by their side the

Normally, however, in any contest must expect that in the future, as in the past, the bulk of the American army will composed of volunteers. It should be our object in every way to encourage the national guards of the States and to build them up to the highest point of efficiency. "To give them proper arms and teach them how to use these arms, and how to take care of themselves in field service. "The kind of training in which I believe kind of training that counts, the kind of training that makes a man fit for work when he is called out to do the work, so that a man who has a uniform and a rifle will know how to march, will know how to take care of himself in the open, and know how to handle that rifle. should give the man good weapons. Gentlemen, we are a great and rich people, and I feeel thoroughly ashamed every time I see a national guardsman with a black powder musket.

"It would be a cruel shame to send men armed with such inferior weapons against a foe of at all equal capacity armed with better weapons. We need the good weapon. After you have got it, remember it is the that counts more than the weapon in the long run. A good man with a bad weapon will be beaten by another good man with a good weapon. But if you have the best rifle in existence and you haven't the right stuff in you, you will be beaten by a good man with a club.

QUALITIES DO NOT CHANGE. "Tactics change and weapons change, but fundamental qualities that make the soldier do not change. You of the Grand Army fought the war through to a triumphant finish, and saw Appomattox come to crown ditors the positive, almost explosive, force | the four grim years of alternate victory and defeat, because you had in you the town. And so you and I, my comrades, we of the younger generation, if ever-which earnestly hope and believe is impossibleif ever we shall have to face a serious foe, we shall fight with different weapons from those of the men who fought at Shiloh, at Gettysburg, at Missionary Ridge and Five Forks; we shall fight with different tactics, obey different commands, have different uniforms; but if we shall win, it will drove them on to victory in '64.

be because the same spirit drives us that "When we come to the navy, however, there is no chance if improvising a volunteer navy. The average American, we believe, offers unusually good material out of which to make a soldier—a man who already possessed the fighting edge and needs only to have it developed, and who readily learns how to march, to shoot and to take care of himself in the open

"But no man can in a short time learn such highly specialized work as is that aboard our great modern warships. One of these ships cannot be built under three years, and the officers and enlisted men aboard her would be absolutely helpless to life by manifesting fundamentally the same | make use of the formidable engines of decharacteristics that made him a good sol- struction ready for their hands unless they a dozen months to twice as many years. No powerful fighting vessel, and still less an

after the outbreak of a war. "The vessels that went into Manila with Dewey went in under the presidency of McKinley, but they had been built under Harrison, under Cleveland, under Arthur. There wasn't a vessel in Dewey's fleet that had been built, not merely before the outbreak of the war, but before the life of the Congress that declared war and the President under whom the war had been fought. The vessels had been built from three to a dozen years, and the crews on them had been trained to their professions by month in and month out, by year in and year out of practicing that profession at sea, learning how to make use of the delicate and formidable mechanism which was intrusted to them.

"Courage! Of course they showed courage! I don't think that it is saying anything to distinguish one American soldier or sailor from another soldier and sailor to say that he showed courage. But there was plenty of courage and devotion among the Spaniards opposite them-but they didn't hit, that was the point. Dewey's men did. Now, you have to have the courage first, you have to have the essential qualities out of which to make the soldier or sailor, but when you go into a highly specialized work like that of handling a modern war vessel you must have plenty of preparation in advance. "If we are not prepared to back up our

words by deeds, it is far better to omit the words. If you don't say anything you may not win much glory, but you won't invite intolerable shame. If you say too much and then do too little the result is not pleasant for you or for those you com-MONROE DOCTRINE.

"I believe in the Monroe doctrine with all my heart. I believe in asserting it because I believe the American people are willing to back it up. But it never can be backed up by words alone. "It is because the interest of some great power to violate it, most assuredly that

can, whether inland or on the seacoast, if he is both farsighted and patriotic,

great power would do so, if it was thought that we would only bluster and threaten, or if it was believed our force was too weak to be formidable in a fight. "A good navy is absolutely essential if we intend to treat the Monroe doctrine as we should treat it, that is, as the cardinal feature of our foreign policy. The fleet is in a peculiar sense the property of the nation as a whole. Every Ameri-

should be peculiarly jealous about the efficiency of the navy. "In Indiana this morning I have met but one sailor, and he had been with Dewey at | the club and was shown to the President's Manila, and I have been escorted here room. by Admiral Brown. In the days when President Harrison had to deal with a certain situation caused by our strained relations with a South American state, I had the honor of backing up Admiral Brown just as strongly as I knew how in the ing. Within a few minutes after the Pres- sisted by the Rev. W. L. Gladdish, of the

every man hold his head higher in pride must be continually exercised and trained, so that the officers and men may attain the highest degree of excellence in handling the great war engines intrusted

to their care. "And now in closing I want to say just one word on the lesson of citizenship taught by the men who fought for their country. These are lessons which we of man armed who is quarrelsome, who seeks a fight. There is no danger to the peace of a fight. There is no danger to the peace a country from having a big navy, such a navy as we have, such a navy as we are vast display of roses, made the interior very beautiful. "Our navy is the surest guarantee of

peace this country could have. We don't intend to molest anyone or wrong anyone but if I know my countrymen aright neithone. A quarrelsome man is always a nuisance-but isn't always a good fighter. Isn't

"We don't intend to bluster or threaten anyone: we wish scrupulously to regard the rights of others, but we intend that others, in their turn, shall regard their rights; and making it known that that is the policy up to which we intend to live, so far from being provocative of trouble, it will do more than anything else to make all the nations of the world keep peace the Nation, as a whole, in war. We are when the country called to arms in 1861. "The crisis we faced was a much smaller | Blue Points. one, but as a nation we are prouder, we have a greater position in the world, because in 1898 we dared strike the shackles from Cuba and appeared in the islands of the tropical seas, not to conquer them, but to rescue them from tyranny, because we appeared in the Philippines to rescue them from that worst of all possible tyrannies, the tyranny of a bloody anarchy. "We are not sorry for it; we are glad we

did it in that way. We are proud of the men who did it. We know it was better for this Nation, and we know it was bet- Roquefort. ter for the people of the islands who came under the American flag. "And now just one word in closing. W can be good citizens in private life by showing fundamentally the qualities that make good soldiers in military life. The man who is a good soldier not only needs to have in him the touch of the heroic to be shown when the time calls for it, but he needs to have in him the spirit that will respond to the call of wearisome duty. month in and month out, right along, in preparing for battle.

DAYS IN CAMP. ing-and, mind you, I am speaking to men who, as a whole, have seen infinitely more Roosevelt, jr. She was humored in the fighting than any soldiers in any part of idea and a lusty bull pup was forwarded to the world since the days of Waterles and to the young man. Little Miss Haynes the world since the days of Waterloo-you came down town yesterday with her father were the men who saw more fighting than to see the President and had the honor of any others for the past ninety years, and meeting him. The President expressed his yet with you the days of battle were always outnumbered by the days in camp, happy. by the days on march when you were preparing yourselves for battle. The man who waited until the battle before he tried to become a good soldier, was not a good | cluded his luncheon. He did not desire to

"I remember one of those experiences that all of us of the Spanish war had. When I found that if he waited until the meal was was organizing my regiment at San An- over it would be past the time announced tonio, a big fellow joined. He was bub-bling over with enthusiasm, and, not having formed any very celar idea of a soldier's life, came to me after three days and said: 'Colonel, I have come down here to fight with the enemies of my flag, and they have put me to digging kitchen sinks.' "And I turned him over to his captain, who was a large man from New Mexico, and the captain explained to him that he would go right on digging kitchen sinks, that that was his duty at the time being and if he didn't do that duty he would have small chance to do others that would be

"The man that is a good soldier, he is the man that does his duty straight along as the duty presents itself. Isn't that so? It is just the same way about being a good citizen. The man who waits until he thinks some heroic crisis of a spectacular type shall arrive before he starts to do his duty as a citizen, not only neglects his duty before that, but is apt to make but a poor use of the heroic occasion when it does

man who will go about the work of citizenyou put on Uncle Sam's uniform; the man who goes in not with a hurrah spirit, but goes in to see the thing through, who goes in not to pick his duties, but to do the duty that is needed at the moment. "If a man will do that, if he will make up his mind that there is any amount of

duty to be done and every need of doing it. if he will turn his attention to the instant needs of each day as they arise, then he can feel that, as you were good soldiers when you laid down your arms, so he can claim to be a good citizen when his last work is done. I thank you."

While the President and party, followed by the members of the reception committee, left the stage and the hall, the people stood cheering and enthusiastic. Then in an instant it seemed the great auditorium was emptied of its burden, and men and women hastened to the street to watch the progress of the President to the Columbia Club. From then until the time he was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital the streets

were a mass of humanity. AT THE COLUMBIA CLUB.

President Made a Brief Speech and

appreciative Hoosier admirers, President Roosevelt spoke from the balcony of the Columbia Club between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He and his party were guests of the club for more than two hours. On account of the delay effective fighting crew, can be improvised in reaching Tomlinson Hall, it was after 1 o'clock before the party arrived at the Columbia Club. It had been announced that luncheon would be served at 1 o'clock and that the President would speak from the balcony at 2. It was impossible, however, to carry out the programme on sched- gospel of hope, not the gospel of despair.

Early in the morning people began to gather in Monument place, and many of | souls in the Nation and in the Nation's those who came early spent the time about the monument throughout the morning in order to have a desirable place from which to hear the President and see what was going on. By the time the carriage in which the President was seated drew up in front of the club the crowd had assumed large proportions. People crowded on the steps of the monument and jostled each other in the street. The military, however, kept them back until all of the carriages had been emptied. Then a line of sentries was stationed across the street from the club, and a fairly successful attempt was made to keep the people back. With the President in his carriage were Secretary Cortelyou, Governor Durbin and Mayor Bookwalter. Instead of stopping immediately in front of the club the carriage drew up at the ladies' entrance, and the party alighted there.

In the meantime, the club had begun to fill up with the members. The general reception committee, which was quite large, arrived early and was waiting in the east parlor to receive the presidential party. Many women who happened to be at the club for luncheon remained to see the President, and although they were not expected in the parlor they hovered near the elevator, bent on seeing all that was to

WENT TO A PRIVATE ROOM. The President stepped on the elevator

with his friends and the car started upward. It did not stop at the parlor floor, however, to the disappointment of many of the guests, but went on up to one of the other floors. At the request of Secretary Cortelyou he and the President were given Room 300, and went at once to the apartment. It was given out that some official documents that had arrived from Washington were to be gone over. An orchestra in the east parlor began playing "The Stars and Stripes" as the President entered the club. Shortly after the President was shown to his room Secretary of War Root. who had joined the party here, arrived at

Meantime the crowd increased in the ident arrived at the club thousands of peo-ple had gathered, good-natured and pa- service. The body will be taken to Cincin-

dent's party congregated in the club parlors and were entertained by the reception

It was 2 o'clock before it was announced that the guests were ready for their lunch-eon. When the President appeared in the parlor he was greeted with applause, and the orchestra played "Hail to the Chief." The doors opening into the west pariors were then thrown open and the guests filed in and took seats at the tables. The daythis generation get by following your ex- light had been excluded from the parlors ample. In the first place, it is not the brave | and the incandescents lighted the rooms. The decorations were very handsome. The American flag was the most prominent fea-

PRESIDENT'S TABLE.

President Roosevelt sat at a table which had been arranged in the bow-window of er do we intend to submit to wrong by any- the front parlor. Near him on the wall was a large painting of the late Benjamin Harthat so? Yes, I prefer the quiet man who rison draped with a flag. Above President does not brawl and does not want to quar- Roosevelt was the American flag. There stays put. That is the type of man I want | were ten people at this table. On the President's left sat Governor Durbin and at his right was Senator Fairbanks. Senator Beveridge was at this table and the others were Private Secretary Cortelyou, Mr. Root, secretary of war, Lieutenant Governor Gilbert, Colonel Charles L. Jewett, General J. B. Coryell and Samuel E. Morss. The other members of the President's party and the members of the war when I praise the deeds that you did. I believe, too, that our people are proud and not ashamed of what has been done for the National Resident's party and the included about one hundred people. The menu cards were very attractive, containing pictures here to-day because you risked life itself of the clubhouse and of the monument. Following was the menu: Sauterne.

Bent Crackers Toasted. Celery. Consomme in Cups. Sliced Buttered Graham Bread.

Broiled Tennessee Chicken au Cresson. Champagne. Green Peas. Sweet Potatoes. Punch a l'Imperial. Cold Asparagus a la Vinalgrette, Toasted Wafers.

Manhattan Ice Cream. Assorted Cakes. Apollinaris. Cafe' noir. While the President dined the crowd inbelow. The luncheon was discreased informal and there were no tinetly

speeches. Perhaps one of the prettiest incidents of the day occurred while the President was at lunch, when Timothy Spian, of the city detectives' department, led a mite of a girl into the stairway from street and making his way up stairs with the little miss turned her over to Colonol Harrison, who presented her to the President. The little woman was Miss Lola Haynes, of this city. She is perhaps five years old. the idea of sending a present to Theodore delight at meeting the little girl and she retired from the dining room blushing and

MISSED PART OF LUNCHEON. President Roosevelt addressed the crowd in Monument place before he had conkeep the pepole waiting, and when it was to speak, the suggestion was made that he make his speech and then return to the table. When the President stepped out on the balcony with Senator Fairbanks, Governor Durbin and Senator Beveridge, he looked down upon a mass of patient humanity. It was a magnificent audience, calculated to thrill the heart of any public speaker. At sight of the President the crowd sent up a cheer. Up to this time the people had been kept out of the street. A wall of humanity pressed against the guards. The guards fell back and the There were thousands of people below, packed in closely and waiting to hear from the President of the United States. The chief executive looked into the thousands of upturned faces. Finally Senator Fairbanks stepped to the railing of the balcony and in a brief speech introduced the President. In his introductory remarks Senator Fairbanks said:

'Fellow Citizens-We are assembled to do honor to the chief executive of the Republic. We are undivided by partisan considerations. We are met as American citizens to pay our respects to the honored President of the Nation. The masses of the people have always held the President in high esteem and it is well that it is so. With their support he cannot fail in the performance of his arduous task, without t he cannot succeed.

"Our fellow-citizen who comes to us toevery household; he has taught the essential lessons of civic righteousness; he has served well his country in the ways of peace and in the fields of war. Wherever duty has called he has responded with an eye single only to his country's welfare-to his country's glory. "The President needs no interpreter. He will speak for himself. Fellow-citizens, the

President of the United States." PRESIDENT'S BRIEF SPEECH. Another cheer went up as the senator con cluded and the President stepped to the front. His voice was in good condition and he was able to make most of the peo-

ple hear him. The President said: "My fellow-Americans, men and women of this beautiful city; this beautiful State: I am glad to have the chance of witnessing as noteworthy a sight as this sea of people that has as a background the majestic and beautiful monument which you have reared to the sons of Indiana who did well for the Republic in the past. I have come through your State this morning seeing on every hand the proofs of the marvel-"It is a great thing for the State, for

being. That, of course, is the foundation upon which we must build. But it is an even greater thing when the people of great State erect a monument such as this to those of her sons whom the people must delight to honor. Material well-being counts for much, for very much, but the lift of lofty deeds counts for even more, and with the citizens of this great Republic, when we come together on an occasion like this, we come as preachers and exponents of the "The men who have done mightly for the Nation in the past have been the men who believed with all their hearts and destiny. The men who won eternal honor in the civil war were the men who said the Union must be preserved, and then made their words good by their deeds. We have our faces set toward the future. Our sympathy is not with men who fear failure so much that they dare not try for suc-

"This Nation is to play a great part in the world, and it moves into the arena where the nations strive for the great opportunity of shaping the destinies of mankind. We feel our veins fill with the evident faith that our children and our children's children will be given days to face dangers and glories; not to shirk them to do our duty at home and abroad. To dare to be great and make our Nation what it shall be, the greatest upon which the sun ever shone. I thank you. LUNCHEON FINISHED.

Concluding his speech, the President and his friends returned to finish their luncheon. As the President retired from the balcony the people cheered again. Then the crowd began to surge again and to separate. The guards below sought to clear the street at once, and an effort was made to get the crowd back again before it had fairly begun to disperse. The guards threw their backs against the people to force them back. One woman seemed to be almost overcome and was rescued by a police officer and led across the street. The people understood that the President and party would be leaving the club shortly, and they were determined to have another look They lined up at once on each side of the doors of the club, the lines extending across the sidewalks. There they remained until the President and party walked out and took their carriages. At the club the secret service men who travel with the President were ever on the alert. While the President was in his room

one or two of them guarded the stairs that led to the floor above and while he was dining one of them stood just outside the door nearest to where the President sat.

Funeral of M. O. Haldeman.

The funeral service of the late Melvin O. Haldeman, who died Monday at his home. 1709 Talbott avenue, was held yesterday clubhouse and grew impatient for a better | morning at 8 o'clock. He was a member of view of the President and the orchestra | the Second Presbyterian Church, but in the played numerous patriotic airs. Outside in absence of the pastor, the Rev. R. S. Os-Monument place a vast crowd was gather-

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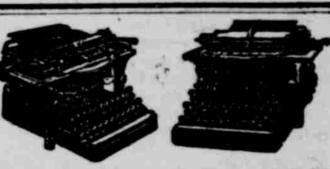
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